CROP REVIEW.

A GENERALLY FAVORABLE SEASON. ENCOURAGING OUTLOOK FOR COTTON-THE LARGEST CROP SINCE THE WAR EXPECTED—REASONS FOR A STEADY INCREASE IN THE YIELD-ABUNDANCE OF PEACHES AND APPLES -- AN INCREASE OF 25,000,000 BUSHELS IN THE WHEAT CROP,

All through April and May and into June adverse reports in regard to the coming cotton crop were put in circulation even by those supposed to be well informed; but we did not agree with them, for many causes had combined, as it was believed, not only to forward the crop but also to make it much larger than last year. It is now conceded that the cotton plant is generally in a favorable condition, and the following statement of increase, in comparison with the report in June, is given: Louisiana, 3; Arkansas, 4; Florida, 6; South Carolina, 7; Mississippi, 9; Alabama, 10: Georgia, 11: Tennessee, 12; Texas, 12; North Carolina 13. The estimated averages in comparison with a favorable year, up to the middle of July, are: North Carolina, 102; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 91; Florida, 96; Alabama, 92; Mississippi, 87; Louisiana, 73; Texas, 102; Arkansas, 94; Tennessee, 97. It is doubtful whether these figures are really more than fair guesswork, because an incredible amount of investigation is required to gather statistics of growing crops. Whether more corn and less cotton was planted is not stated, but considering all the facts, and remembering especially that labor is better organized and that prices are well maintained, more cotton has been planted this year than any previous year, whatever amount of corn may have been planted. The bulk of the cotton crop is ralsed in comparatively few of the Southern States, as the following

nsier 1872 snow:			
Alabama	429.532	bales.	
Arkansas			
Georgia			
Kentucky			
South Carolina	224,500	bales.	
Louisiana	350.832	bales.	
Texas	358,603	bales.	
Mississippi	564,938	bales.	
North Carolina	44,431	bales.	
Tennessee	181,842	bales.	
Virginia	183	bales.	
Varibara States raised as f.	Marie		

A few Northern States raised as follows Kansas..... 507 bales.

and Missouri raised from 6,000 to 8,000 bales each, and some was grown even in Indiana and Ohio. It is said that the southern part of Kansas, with its quick, rich soil, is in every way suited to cotton; Charokee County expects to produce 300 bales, and the estimate for the State is 500 bales. The great advantage of Kausas for cotton-growing, in addition to the favorable soil, is the comparative dryness of the climate, since the plant rejoices in a bright, hot sun, and in a deep soil, inclining to saud, the heat received by day is retained during the night.

New, although the estimate of the crop for this year does not reach an average-though what year is to be taken as an average is not stated-the yield is likely to be above the average of any year since the war, and for the following reasons: The season has been on the whole so favorable that the crop was clean by the first of June, and even before, which gives a vast advantage; next, it is the only crop which brings money, and as it must be raised, the more they grow the better; colored labor is many white people have, in addition, entered upon its cultivation, and the energy of this race, as a whole, always produces marked results; high prices seem to be certain, and give an additional stimulus. Further, the natural progress of the country the increased demand for cetton, both at home and abroad, equal to 10 per cent at least, make a larger cotton crop a necessity. This increase is to go on for many years, and the cotton States have an almost unlimited capacity for expansion. First, hitherto cotton has only been grown on the land that is brought into cultivation with the least labor. Only the surface soil has been drawn upon, since the plowing has been shallow, and other soils remain below that can be gradually appropriated and utilized as capi tal shall increase, and as the necessity shall demand Second, there are millions of acres of excellent land that have neither been cultivated nor even cleared of forests on which heavy crops can be grown. These lie alongside the common upland now in oltivation forming in the aggregate immense areas. level, wet, and approaching to swamp, which, when cleared of timber and drained, will yield heavy crops, not less than a bale to the acre; and, in addition, the swamp lands proper and their border of broad savannas will produce still more abundantly while it is only here and there that they have been reclaimed, so that they are lying in reserve to be appropriated by coming generations. Meanwhile in creased intelligence, better farming, improved implements, and the application of home-made fertilizers, will not only keep up but increase the average of the common upland. The drawing upon these undeveloped resources is a gradual process, scarcely perceptible as yet, but still sufficient in the aggregate to meet the commercial demand. It is for these reasons that the cotton crop must of necessity in crease from year to year.

The corn crop is to be expanded in 'a similar manner and for like reasons; and to extend the idea further, it is to be said that much of Asia and Africa, long in cultivation, will in the future by means of modern implements and increased knowl edge, yield far more than is now supposed possible The magic results of the modern plow are shown in its use in California, where the Spaniards failed during a period of more than a century to discover that the soil could be made to produce enough bread for the scanty population. The corn crop of the South is several weeks late, but by last accounts it was coming forward rapidly. In Kentucky and in some parts of Tennessee a distressing drouth has prevailed since April ; tobacco was scarcely planted. and corn, potatoes, and other vegetables are short. At the same time the wheat crop has never been excelled, which shows that a rainy season is far from being favorable for wheat. Probably the best natural wheat region in America will be found in Central Nebraska, Kansas, and Dakota, approaching the arid section, which shows why Minnesota California, with an average rainfall of about 15 inches against 50 inches in the Atlantie States, excels all these States in its yield of wheat

of Louisiana, both gratifying and unexpected, for it was supposed that the overflow would almost destroy the cane. Of course, some plantations are des olate, but on those which escaped and recovered the season has been so extremely favorable that the large yield will fully supply the deficiency caused by the overflow. Rice is still reported as in fine condition, and being comparatively a new crop, inducements are presented for extensive cultivation in the future. Louisiana has immense areas suited for raising rice, probably excelling all the rest of the States, and there is no reason why this crop may not arise to immense proportions, scarcely excelled by the wheat of any other State. Rice is raised and harvested at less expense and in less time than sugar, and its culture is well suited to men of moderate means, as no expensive machinery is required. Louisiana has another advantage in superior healthfulness. On none of the water courses of the Lower Mississippi are the people subject to the fatal fevers so common on the Atlantic seaboard south of the Potomac, and it is probably true that a residence on the banks of the Mississippi south of Natchez is as favorable to health as a residence on the banks of

There are still favorable reports of the sugar crop

The Western corn crop is still promising. In late pieces the chinch bug is doing great damage, and if we are to take the conclusion drawn by men whose means of observation are limited to their own neighborhood, there will be no more than half a crop. Farmers who are behindhand are always troubled with insect enemies and other calamities, and as they belong to the talking and the clamoring family, you are certain to hear of their misfortunes.

What they raise even in the most favorable seasons cannot be considered a part of the commercial crop of the country, because they have nothing to spare. It is probably true that no calamities ever befall the corn crop except protracted wet weather and early frost, and even these do not prevent first-class farmers on the purple prairie soil from having good returns, for early in the season they are ready to improve every shining hour; their cultivators start the moment the ground is in order, and the corn is hard enough by the last of August to withstand any

It is to be noted here that an invisible or inexplicable and unfavorable influence was observed on many crops in limited localities, but over a wide extent of country and even in parts of Europe. During June and up to the middle of July vegetation scarcely grew, and tender plants lived with great difficulty or perished. And yet there was no lack of rain, nor of heat, nor of fertility, while careful and skillful cultivation was without its usual result. Some ascribed the phenomenon to an electrical condition, being either of excess or of deficiency; others to a lack of dew by night, which certainly was absent, or to some other influence, possibly that of the late nightly display in the heavens. But the dominant inactive condition was a fact, whatever might have been the cause, and it prevailed from the Rocky Mountains to the seaboard, and was noticed in France and in Northern Italy. After the middle of July or thereabouts a favorable change was noticed, and it was simultaneous with the reappearance of copious dews.

The complaint is somewhat general that apples and peaches drop badly, probably because of overbearing, and also to the injury the trees received by the cold Winter of 1872-3. But as there are many thrifty orchards that were unharmed, the yield on the whole promises to be uncommonly large, in fact the largest, in the aggregate, the country has ever seen. The Delaware peach crop appears more hopeful as the fruit swells, and the estimate has been raised to 800,000 bushels. There are a good many other places where peaches are grown, and where the crop will be full. Our market for almost every product must depend on many sections instead of one section, because continued cropping certainly does exhaust the soil of special elements.

The larger part of the wheat crop is now barvested, and it is estimated that the yield this year will exceed that of last year by 25,000,000 bushels. This is not far from correct, if the yield of California and Oregon is included, as these States contribute an excess of perhaps 10,000,000 bashels. On the contrary, it is assumed that Spring wheat will be deficient 15,000,000 bushels, owing to unfavorable weather, but this is too great an estimated loss, because the great bulk of the surplus is produced in the North-West, especially in Minnesota, where the only deficiency arises from the ravages of the grasshoppers. But it is to be understood that this pest afflicts that part of the State recently put in cultivation, most of it on sod or new ground not favorable for wheat in the most propitious season. Besides, the quality of the North-Western wheat is so high that it increases the value of the bulk of the Spring wheat crop. In Colorado, New-Mexico, Montana, and Utah the yield of wheat is uncommonly large, and though Spring wheat, the quality is superior to the best Genesce.

Prices of wheat are well maintained, and merely, it would seem, for the reason that low freights have prevailed for several months, during which time a large portion of the old crop was forwarded to the seaboard, leaving a short home supply, while the demand for the coming year is to be met alone by the present crop. But an advance in railroad more effective than it has been hitherto, and a great | freights is now announced, which must have a tenfreights is now announced, which must have a tendency proportionately to reduce the price, though so far as navigation by the lakes and canals is concerned, no serious decline need on the whole be expected. General business has been exceedingly dulf for the last ten months, and the poor crops of last year were one cause of the dullness. Now business certainly must revive, and much will grow out of the movement of the crops, which form a new element of wealth actually created and added to the capital of the country; and this wealth will form a basis for the renewal of business and for sustaining old enterprises which for the time have languished. Fictitions values having been largely swept away, healthful enterprises and solid ventures will be inaugurated, and it may be assumed that with the augurated, and it may be assumed that with the large crops grown and growing, all kinds of legiti-mate business may be planted on a surer foundation than for several years has seemed possible.

THE NEW BANKING LAW.

QUERIES AS TO ITS WISDOM AND PROBABLE EF-FECTS - FUNCTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN FINANCIAL MATTERS-WILL THE LAW BE SHORT-LIVED ?

SIR: Is not the Conference Bank bill recently signed by the President an approach toward making the Government a huge banking or redemption office ! Is not the experience of the past, and are not sound principles in banking opposed to complicating the commercial, business, or banking interests of the country with the affairs of Government ! Should they not be divorced as far as possible ? Can the Govern ment safely undertake, under any system, to interfere with the settlements of the exchanges of the country, or, in short, as this bill provides, redeem the notes of National banks upon a deposit of five per cent of the amount of their circulation ! Suppose in times of large accumulations of currency

at the centers, or by combinations of currency operators, large amounts of National bank notes are suddenly sent to Washington for redemption, and the five per cent deposit of any number of banks is exhausted Will the Government redeem these notes and await remittance from the banks, or will they proceed to put the bank in liquidation f As is now the case, the re deeming banks for National banks are the regular correspondents of interior banks, and usually have large balances at the credit of the interior banks for then current uses, and hold in addition large amounts of naturing paper. This bill proposes that the United States, with a deposit of five per cent of the amount of circulating notes, shall protect the credit of the National banks, and not suffer, in times of emergency, the notes of banks unquestionably solvent to go to protest by reason of a sudden demand exceeding the five per cent on deposit. Will the Government do per cent on deposit. Will the Government do this? Is not this bill, in fact, a weak-ening measure in its effect upon the standard of strength heretefore required of the National banks? Are the circulating notes issued by a National bank one of its habinities or not? The circumstance that they have not been called upon to redeem these notes to any extent does not answer the question. Why apparently absolve them from this liability, and practically say to the country, "These banks having bought a certain amount of our bonds, we, the United States Government, not having many liabilities to provide for, and not having much else to do, will undertake the redemption of their notes." Perhaps by and by this fatherly Gov-

ment, not having many habilities to provide for, and not having much elsect do, will undertake the redemption of their notes." Perhaps by and by this fatherly Government will undertake to pay the deposits of these banks, upon the nominal deposit of 10 per cent of the aggregate amount in each bank.

It seems to the writer that the intention of the Government was, in this matter of currency, to furnish, through its bonded indebtedness, the basis for associations to provide a circulating medium in connection with ordinary banking operations, these associations nominally and actually to perform all the functions of redemption; but when they defaulted in Itis, and for the ultimate protection of the bill holder, the United States, taking certain steps under the currency act, should sell its own bonds deposited with it as ultimate eccurity in the open market, and proceed to liquidate this particular liability, which the defaulting bank had falled to do. It was scarcely contemplated that Government should erect itself into a vast commerciat agency for the redemption of other people's promises to pay.

This bill is a weakening measure in that it diminishes

to pay.

This bill is a weakening measure in that it diminishes the amount of reserve which prudence and experience has tanght that banks, private or public or National, cannot safely fail below. Tais five per cent, which is to be deposited with the Government, is to subserve a double purpose. It is to redeem its notes, and is also to be counted by the bank as so much of its reserve required for other purposes. It is twice blessed; after it has performed its function of redeeming, the parent bank, innocent of this duty, still counts it in its reserve. In short, hundreds of banks, restive under the restrictions of this "reserve," hall this bill as opening the door, not to the relief of commercial stagnation, but as insuring greater facilities for large dividends. One word in regard to the argument urged for abandoning reserves to be kept by hanks for their own circulation. The plea that National bank notes are abundantly secured no one questions; but the absurdity of the thing was that while they were considered, under the Currency sot, a hability by the issuing bank, these same liabilities were useless, and arbitrarily denied the right to be appreciated as of any value, or to be counted against their own liability. Thus, I deposited \$100,000 of National currency lin a bank; the liabilities of the bank were increased to that extent; but these same bank bills, so admirably secured, were, by the construction of that act, utterly valueless as a reserve, or to diminsh the liabilities of the bank were increased to that extent; but these same bank bills, so admirably secured, were, by the construction of that act, utterly valueless as a reserve, or to diminsh the liabilities of the bank were increased to that extent; but these same bank bills, so admirably secured, were, by the construction of that act, utterly valueless as a reserve, or to diminsh the liabilities of the bank were increased to that extent; but these same bank bills, so admirably secured were to be constituted on the bank were increased to that extent; This bill is a weakening measure in that it diminishes

not likely to be repeated, and that therefore they who lose their crops ought to be assisted by the State and by the charitably disposed. We who know what grasshoppers are, who have wintered and summered with them, and who have them with us more or less every year, lock upon the visitation of Minnesota as a natural event unworthy of especial remark, and certainly not worthy of the great attention given to the matter. Colorado has now been settled over 15 years, and during this time the grasshoppers have appeared at least seven years metimes coming one year after another, and then skipping two, three, and four years, though perhaps there has been no year in which they have not visited some few sections. A grasshopper year is properly one of wide visitation-that is, when he is to be found in every valley; still, there is never a time when some farms do not escape, and when parts of some fields are

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF THE GRASSHOPPER. Last year was one when they made a clean sweep, but it did not occur to us to make a fuss about it, nor to ask assistance from anybody. So far as I understand it, a grassbopper year requires a part of the previous year for preparation. That is, the full-grown bird comes in September or October, about the time corn is ripecomes in vast bodies, alights in gardens and green pas tures, and forthwith goes to eating. The progress of destruction is at first slow; the leaves of turnips and the tops of onions and beets are first devoured; then they begin to nibble at the bulbs, and eating away every day, and seeming to grow more hungry, they cat down into the ground, and I have had the inside of turnips weightug three or four pounds entirely caten out, leaving only the shell. The outside leaves of cabbage are eaten first; then they burrow into the head, and flually the whole is consumed. The best thing for the honest farmer to do is to harvest his crops whether mature or not, or to strip his fields bare, for that is their destiny. The grasshopper has no intention, however, of leaving He came to stay and to conquer, taking all Summer and Fall. One would suppose that after a hard frost he would wither and die, but it has no effect on him, or he crawls under some slight shelter and when the sun comes out bright and warm he is as lively as ever. When the snow of November comes, and the freezing nights appear, he is far from being conquered, and on bright days he is around festive and gay but at last he withers away, probably more from his old age than from any adverse climatic condition. Mean-while he, or more likely she, has been laying the foundation of other and more populous nations by laying eggs, which almost always is in light sandy soil and on the southern side of furrows or sandy slopes of bluffs on the plains, though generally the visitation is to cultivated fields, the broad, desolate plains being neglected. The eggs so laid are never injured by frost, and they may be said to be indestructible. But it is not difficult to turn them under with the plow so deep that the sun's heat will not reach them, when they fail to hatch; or if part of them do, it will be so late in the season that no harm will be done. This is a good remedy, and it is generally practiced by the best farmers, so that the young grasshopper will not trouble that field, since before he gets big enough to fly be cannot travel far, and when he can fly he is so proud of his wings that he leaves the county on them. It is impracticable, however, to plow all the ground where eggs are deposited, and impossible to destroy the young brood, which cames out with warm weather in Spring. When he issues from his shell all the dust of the ground seems to be in a crawling or moving state. A close observation reveals the terrible truth that the grasshopper is born and will soon be ready for business. As he grows he eats, of course, and whatever he can seize is eaten, so that new Spring grain, and almost every kind of garden vegetables, tender, thrifty, and full of promise, fall before him. A little may be saved by sweeping him away, though thousands are likely to crowd in, and where water is abundant he is swept into the ditches and floated down to the next neighbor. One might think be could be drowned, but not so; he takes to water like a duck. Winrows of straw are excellent, for when a few thousand millions of them are driven into it and a match applied, that is the end of so many, and whole fields of grain have been saved in this way, and at no great expense either. The majority of farmers, however, give up : there is too much bother in fighting them, and they are permitted to eat and grow and ge wings.

Near the last stage of this eventful history they begin to crawl lively, generally towards the South, and they make a quarter of a mile a day, next, a fine progress by flying a little, and in a day or so more their wings became well developed that they take a start-start aite gether as if by the word of command, and in a day sometimes in a few hours, they are all gone, and every body gives a sigh of relief. The season will be now well advanced, say from the 20th of June to the 10th of July. and some few crops certainly can be grown, such as buckwheat and turnips. But the ground will have be come so dry, and the sun so hot, that seed will start with great difficulty, and besides, the days are past when men are possessed with a sort of feverish enterprise for planting; days of inactivity and submission have taken off the edge of enterprise, and little o nothing is done. When they are all gone the destruction will be seen complete. The flowers and roses will be eaten into the ground, and although carpets and boards may have been laid over favorite plants, they will be found to have afforded no protection. Rese bushes are saved by placing over them headless barrels and then putting a netting across the top. Florists stocks, unless under glass, are pretty generally used up, but small fruits only have the fruit buds eaten while fruit trees are uninjured. At Salt Like the florists fre quently lose all their budding plants if in open grounds, and the apple trees are dreadfully mutilated by the grasshoppers, still the trees are wonderfully thrifty, and there is no better fruit county in the world, though for the first ten years all kinds of trees lived with the

greatest difficulty. HOW THE PEST MAY BE FOUGHT.

The first point to give in growing anything in dry countries where irrigation is necessary is to have the roots of plants and trees well established; after that they survive the attacks of every enemy. So here, as for instance with clover; I had a flue piece two years ago, and last year the grasshoppers eat it down so close that last Fall, and even early this Spring, scarcely a sign of its existence was to be detected, but now it has come or so wonderfully it is the best piece I ever saw, and though a small one, say 150 by 60 feet, a cow cannot eat it as fast as it grows, and it would probably keep a spar of horses; but as it is easier to turn the stock on the range, and as hay is to be had easily by cutting with a mower, this clover is growing up into a sort of swamp as any one may see.

One might think that the grasshopper would totally devastate a country. Not all. It is true that garden vegetables proper were so generally cleared out that no cabbages are to be had this Spring at less than 8 cents cabbages are to be had this Spring at less than 8 cents a pound, nor were there turnips nor onions, but potatoes were plentiful at about \$1 a bushel, and our wheat crop was not only sufficient for as but we shipped something like 20 car-loads of choice flour to New-York and Boston. We thought that the grasshoppers would not visit us this year at all, but they have been going and coming for more than ten days. They have stopped down in our grain-fields by the trillion, but it would seem only to rest and stay over night, and they eat but little, and the next day they moved on, possibly to fairer fields in view, and now the grain and crops generally are so forward that they can do us no damage. Still they may come later this Fail to lay eggs, when we shall have another grasshopper year; but nobody knows, and nobody seems to be much concerned—probably because there is no help for it.

there is no belp for it. THE HOME OF THE GRASSHOPPER. It is proposed that Minnesota shall appoint a State entomologist to study the habits of the grasshopper, and to devise remedies for his ravages, and it is suggested that forces of men be employed to destroy him root and branch in his native heath. Those who talk this way know little or the matter. First, the grasshopper is a natural product of arid regions. In that wide stretch between India and Egypt, including Arabia and the plains north-east of Jerusalem toward the Euphrates, and also the plains of Peraja and Tartary, have been for innumerable years the native home of the locust, which at times has darkened the air; and so has been an equal extent of our own country, commencing along the looth meridian, of which Wostern Minnesota and lows are on the extreme castern border, and extending westward over the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Newadas. In thousands and millions of localities among the mountains and intervening valleys and plains the locust has air native birth and dwelling-place, where the dry climate seems to be peculiarly suited to it, so that in a sort of spontaneous manner he is borng and perpetuated, and it would appear that by far the largest number, if this is a proper word, live and die in the vicinity, and that only now and then, owing perhaps to over population, do small armies of them yenture castward, or live they are blown eartwarf, for the always come and know little of the matter. First, the grasshopper is a

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUS IS.

A CHEERFUL VIEW OF GRASSHOPPER RAIDS.

ANTIQUITY OF THE PLAGUE—NOT MUCH THOUGHT OF
IT IN COLORADO—HISTORY AND HARITS OF THE
INSECT—HOW AND WHEN IT MAY BE SUCCESSFULLY FOUGHT—ITS VISITS TO UTAH, CALIPORNIA, MONTANA, AND IDAHO.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
GREELEY, Col., July 20.—The locust of the
East and of ancient times is the same as the grasshopper
of our day. One would almost think that while parts of
Minnesota and Iowa are ravaged by this pest, that it
were something entirely new; that it makes a calamity
not likely to be repeated, and that therefore they who from the States, though in the early days, while fields were few, grasshopper pies and baked grasshoppers were eaten with a declider felish. Canforma is afflicted in like manner, but the people are growing rich, so that, on the whole, the grasshopper seems to cease to be an affliction when one gets used to him. If other calamities could be as easily met the world would be a happy one for the farmer. If the effects of protracted drouth, or of long periods of wet weather brought no greater disaster than what the grasshoppers orders all would be well. If any means could be derived for making good crops grow on milious of exhausted acres both North and Suth the grasshopper night take heavy tolls of all crops and the country would be vastly the richer; or, if the agra ditural colleges and papers could make the farmers, now hying from hand to mouth and cheating the merchants out of sugar and cotton cloth by paying in butter that is disposed of for soap grease, go to work in out or that is disposed of for soap grease, go to wor natelligently and honestly the result would be so profits ble that many more in cets could be tolerated, but the ruth is wherever there is real good farming the desirue ion by insects is comparatively slight.

SWEEPING HOSPITAL CHANGES.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL BOARD AT BELLEVUE-THE ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES DENOUNCED BY THE PRESENT

BOARD. The Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital met their room at 1, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Isaac E. Taylor presided and the attendance was much larger than is usual at the regular monthly meeting. Tois Board will hold one more mouthly meeting, as upon Sept. 1 the new Medical Board, appointed by the Comons of Charities and Correction, is to take charge of the hospital. After the usual routine business had been transacted the Secretary of the Board said that resolutions passed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had been sent to the Board giving official notice that a new Medical Board would take charge of

Believae Hospital on Sept. 1. The resolutions were then read, as they have pre viously been published in THE TRIBUNE. Eight physi cians and surgeous have been appointed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction-Drs. Alongo Clark and Sands, from the Twenty-third-st. school; James R. Wood and Austin Flint, sr., from Betievue Medical Colege; Stephen Smith and Alfred L. Loomis, University College; Ecnest Krackowizer and William B. Eager, no school. These eight men are to send in to the Commisfit to recommend, and from the nominations 11 more are to be selected, who are to be added to the eight already ominated. Thus the new Medical Board of Believue Hospital is to consist of 19 members, and the appointments are to be in three classes: First class for three years; second class, five years; third class, seven years. All vacancies are to be filled by appointments for seven years.

After the resolutions had been read, Dr. Alonzo Clark expressed great surprise at the summary action of the ommissioners. He inquired whether any member of the Board could give any explanation of the Commissioners' action.

No one seemed to have been informed of the reason for the change in the hospital control. All had seen the resolutions, but this was the first official notice of their passage by the Commissioners. No discussion could be carried on upon the resolutions, for everybody seemed to be utterly ignorant of the reasons for their passage ther than what the resolutions themselves expressed, i. c., a summary change.

After the routine business had been finished, the Board adjourned. After the adjournment, the resolu-tions of the Commissioners were the general topic of conversation. It was the general opinion that the resolutions would be very odious to the medical profession. Probably the eight men already appointed will send in the names of all of the old Board to the Commiss at least as a compliment for long and faithful service. But that cannot soothe the feelings that have been so deeply wounded by the action of the Commissioners.

A member of the Board told a TRIBUNE reporter that the movement was an attack upon the Bellevue Medica College. The prosperity of this college, said he, has been an object of the bitterest envy and jealousy to the teachers in the other schools. They have propably mad teachers in the other schools. They have probably made a combined attack, and the Commissioners have been their tools. Many of the present Board of Bellevue Hospital have given from 18 to 20 years of their lives to its service, and for this they have never received a cent of compensation. It does seem, therefore, as though these men were, at least, cutitled to some consideration, and that a letter of thanks for service rendered and an explanation why they have been removed ought to be given them. The same ufficulty must result from the appointment of men who are connected with no school as before. For these men must take either one or the other side, and the very thing that would make these men valuable as teachers is the fact that they have hospital appointments that furnish the requisite material for clinical instruction. It is all wrong for politics to be permitted to centre thee medical appointments of large hospitals. Those apal appointments of large hospitals. Those ments should be for life or during good behavior, profession is experience of so much value as hime. The increased mortality will bear evidence of the fully of making the proposed changes. I changes, continued the member, cannot injure Believue Medical College without injuring the hosp The facilities afforded medical stadests at Believue lege draw to its lectures men from all parts of world. Its conveniences make it profitable to stude and the skill of the hospital staff must add to the suc of the hospital and contribute to the material deers of mortality.

CONDITION OF THE LYING-IN ASYLUM. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, their meeting resterday, received a letter from Dr. A. F. Macdonald, giving a very encouraging report of the conlition of the patients in the Lying-in Hospital connected with the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This nospital was opened in the early part of June for those women who had been taken away from Bellevue Hospital on account of the prevalence of puerperal fever within its walls. Dr. Macdonald reported that of 22 women who were brought from Bellevue Hospital suffer-ing from the fever, 16 recovered, while the other six are nt of danger. There had been no deaths. The hospital now contains

There had been no deaths. The hospital now contains 70 inmates.

The Commissioners passed a resolution classifying the officers of the Penitentiary, making three grades-keepers, guards, and coxswains. There were originally 55 keepers and guards; five of whom were discharged, and the others classified as heretofore stated. Twenty keepers were reduced to the rank of guard. The keepers receive \$2.50 per day for their services; the guards, \$60 per month, and the exxwains \$50 per month. By the passage of the resolution a saving of \$300 a month will be made. The visitors to the outdoor poor, who were only temporarily suspended, have been reinstated at salaries reduced from \$1,200 to \$500 per year. The principal reductions which have thus far been made by the Commissioners are the suspension of the steamer Believae, the discharge of district physicians, and the reduction of the salaries of wardens and keepers. The total reduction of salaries will amount to about \$30,000 per annum.

THE ADVENTURE OF A HORSE.

A rather queer case, involving the ownership of a giandered horse, has arisen in Brooklyn. It appears that a lawyer named Charles A. Condit owned a handsome Hambletonian mare, which was taken sick with glanders, it was stated, a few days ago. As th disease is contagious, Mr. Condit, on the advice of veterinary surgeon, and in compliance with the regulations of the Board of Health, sent the animal to the offal dock to be shot. Edward Clark, the offal contractor, consulted another surgeon, who said that the horse did not have the glanders. Clark kept possession horse did not have the glanders. Clark kept possession of the mare, which recovered in a few days, but was taken to a stable in North Tenths.t., E. D., for further treatment. Clark has been offered \$750 for the animal, but has refused to accept the offer. The surgeon consuited by Mr. Condit, hearing of these facts, made a complaint against Clark for violating the Health laws in keeping a glandered horse within the city limits. The case was adjourned by Justice Walsh yesterday. Condit, it is stated, now desires to sue the surgeon who said that the horse was glandered. Clark retains possession of the beast, claiming to be the owner.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The famous Stevens Battery now lying unnished in the dry dock at Hoboken is offered for sale by a Commission appointed for that purpose by a recent act of the New-Jersey Legislature. The sale is to be made in November next, and the vessel will be disposed of in parcels, if necessary. The Commissioners are Gov. Parker, Vice-Chancellor Dodd, and the Hon. W. W. Shippen, and the Rev. S. B. Dod, executors of the Stevens estate. This battery is the invention of the late Robert L. Stevens of Hoboken. The keel of the vessel was laid in 1854, and the work slowly continued until Mr. Stevens's death. Afterward his brothers, James C. and Edwin A. Stevens, endeavored in vain to have the vessel completed and accepted by the Government. At last, Edwin A. Stevens, having inherited his brother's share, died, leaving the yearel by will to the State of New-Jersey, and appropriating \$1,000,000 to finish her. Under the supervision of Gen. McClellan and Isaac Newton, she was completely rebuilt, and changed into a monitor. But the funds failed, and a question arising as to the ownership, the State author

surface. The motive power is furnished by two scre propellors, is feet in diameter, with three blades and pitch of 2 feet. The vessel is built for great speed, at it is calculated that she will be able to make 20 miles. hour. The Commission has issued a pampillet containing a detailed description of the vessel. She has been examined by the representatives of four foreign Governments, who are supposed to contemplate purchasing

MUNICIPAL OUTLAYS.

THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT-\$300,000 MORE REVENUE BONDS TO BE ISSUED-A REDUCTION OF WORKING FORCE.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment met yesterday. There were present the Mayor, Controller, and Messrs. Vance and Wheeler. The minutes of the preceding meeting were read by Mr. Wheeler. On motion of the Controller, they were laid over until the next meeting. A resolution was taken up that was offered at the last meeting, in effect requesting the Controller to notify to each of the departments and officers of the city and county and the officers of all institutions entitled by law to allowances of money from the city on or before Sept. 1, to send to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment an estimate of their expenditures, specifying in detail the objects thereof, and a statement of each of the salaries of their officers, clerks, employes, and subordinates. This was adopted. The Controller offered a resolution empowering him to issue \$300,03) assessment bonds from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding seven was increasing on account of the requisitions which were made on him from time to time by the various departments. He exhibited certain requisitions of the Department of Public Works as proof. A petition was

Departments. He exhibited certain requisions of the partment of Public Works as proof. A petition was received from the officers of the New-York Free Medical College for Women, at No. 31 St. Mark's-place, settling forth that the institution was \$20,000 in debt, for which the officers are held responsible; that they have never before asked for pecuniary aid from the city, and that help at this time would be very desirable. The petition was laid over until the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned, somewhat to the surprise of those in the vicinity, a repetition of the wrangle which occurred at the previous meeting having been looked for.

The Commissioner of Paulic Works issued a circular yesterday announcing that, in consideration of the reduced amount of the appropriations for the maintenance and care of the public buildings, he deemed it necessary to diminish the working force to keep within the appropriations. To aid all of the present force to the fullest extent consistently with economy, he had deemed it advisable to suspend one-half of the force for a term, and upon their restoration to remove the other half. This plan had been settled upon in order that all might have an equal chance. The following were suspended yesterday:

One jamior.

\$1.006

Four assistant jamiters (\$1,200).

\$2.006

Mary G. Pinckney, who claimed that her assessment for regulating and gra ling. One-hundred and nineteenth-st. was seven times greater than it ought to be. The Board

was seven times greater than it objects to be been will meet on Taesday.

The pay-toils of the officers, clerks, engineers, &c., of the Department of Parks were sent to the Finance Department yesterday, and on their payment depends the future action of the Commissioners in regard to the retention or dismissal of workmen, for if these salaries are charged to the maintenance fund, the discharge of the construction force will ensue.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT RULINGS. LARGE NUMBER OF IMPORTANT SUITS DECIDED.

Some important decisions were given in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Judges Davis, Daniels, and Donohue presiding. Several of the most notable ones are given below. In the suit of William McDonald agt. The City, Judge Davis rendered a decision reversing that of the referee. McDonald had made a contract with the Superintendent of Roads for the supply of materials, and payment being refused by the city, brought suit therefor. On being brought before a referce, judgment was given in his favor. The defense was that, through the neglect of certain formalities by the Superintendent, the contract was void. The city appealed from this, and that decision is now reversed, the Judge pointing out the necessity of the adherence to the prescribed rules by officials and a knowledge of on the part of contractors. Mr. Parsons appeared for McDouald and Mr. Dean for the city. The case of Lagrave, who was brought to this country

under the charge of defrauding his creditors, was again brought to public attention by the decision of Judge Daniels, which vacates all the orders of arrest obtained against him by his creditors. The decision was in the particular case of Herman Backerack. The lower court declined to vacate the order of arrest. Judge Daniels holds that Lagrave was entitled to the protection of France, and should be returned there unless he had been taken away under the rules of the Extradition Treaty. This decision applies to all the other orders of arrest. The plea of the creditors that he had waived his right to return to France by giving bail, was annulled. Judg Daniels says : " After the purposes of justice are satisfied as to the particular offense for which the party may

Daniels says: "After the purposes of justice are saits fied as to the particular offense for which the party may be surrendered, then his right to return again to the protection of the laws he was deprived of for the simple object allowed by the treaty, is clear and absolute." Charles W. Brooke Jappeared for Lagrave; D. M. Porter for the complainant.

In the case of Kelty against Long, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. This was an action for goods sold and delivered. The defense was that the defendant was a married woman, had no separate estate, and the goods by question were not for the benefit of a married woman's separate estate. The proof showed that the defendant went to the plaintiff's store, stated that she had just purchased a house for a residence and wished to buy certain furniture to furnish it; that the goods were soll and charged to her and not to her husband, delivered to and used in the premises specified. The referee reported in the plaintiff's favor and the defendant appealed. Judge Daniels says in his decision: "As the house was acquired by her for the residence of the furniture wascreated for the improvement of the defendant's separate property." Oriando L. Stewart appeared for the appeliant, and Waliam Henry Arnoux of Arnoux, Riten & Woodford for respondents.

THE CITY RECORD BIDS.

William C. Rhodes, as a tax-payer interested in the proper administration of city affairs, appeared by his counsel, Richard O'Gorman, before Judge Pratt, n Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, and asked that the contract by which Martin B. Brown obtained the printing of The City Record for 1874 should be declared rold. It appeared from his statement that nine bids vere offered for this work, Brown's being the highest but one, but he was assigned the contract, as he had given the names of the sureties, as required by the ordinance. Mr. Rhodes also offered a bid, \$5,000 lower than that of the successfu! bidder. The counsel argued that a case was conceivable in which private information might be given to a favored individual to follow the provisions of the ordinance rather than the specification. The Assistant Corporation Counsel read the ordinances, showing that the advertisement for bids reordinances, showing that the advertisement for bids re-ferred to the sections giving the proper mode of making bids, and that Mr. Ruodes's bid was thereby informal, and if it had been in legal form, the Commissioners would have been giad to accept it. He argued against an injunction against the printing of The City Record, pending the decision, as it would seriously embarrass many of the City Departments.

Mr. O'Gorman asserted in reply that as there were so many informal bids, it was the duty of the Board of

Mr. O'Gorman asserted in reply that as there were so many informat bids, it was the duty of the Board of City Record to reject them all, and advertise again for offers, instead of countenancing a waste of several thou-sand dollars a year. Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision. This is the first case under the new law restraining officials from wasting public money.

E. K. WINSHIP'S DEFENSE.

The hearing of the case of E. K. Winship before Levi A. Faller, the referee, was continued yester-day. Mr. Eilis, one of the defendants counsel, stafed his case, which was that the mobeys paid by the plaintiff to the defendant were for his (the defendant's) use. and not on trust. He said that the defendant's business was well known, and that if he incurred any losses in business, those losses fell on him and not on the persons who advanced the money. The defendant testi fied that until Nov. 12, 1873, his business was purchasing and discounting pay and seizure claims. His first transaction with the plaintiff was on Jan. 19, 1871, and at that time the plaintiff was represented by a third party. He said that he never had much conversation with the plaintiff about whether business was profitable or not. The blaintiff

the case of Duncan J. Templeton, convicted of an at-tempt upon the life of his wife, inasoned as the District-Attorney had not submitted any brief. Owing to a similar neglect on the part of the Corporation Counsel, he was unable to arrive at any decision in relation to the public parade-ground.

Angust Reinhart, who was indicted about eight tout is a for area is burning the bouse of Edward Stendard, was re-used resterday in \$2,000 ball. John Rickler is his surety.

At the Essex Market Police Court vesterday, before Justice Kasmire, Marin Lowenstein, Win Bauvert and Jahn L. Schuck, bore, were bein in 5000 hall each for hierarch into the tracest precises at No. 2018 Bast Tenthers, and stealing the gas fattires and including the gas fattires and including the sense of the state of the sense o

At the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday, At the Jefferson Market Police Court vesterday, before Justice Merray, John A. Benburg was committed in default of \$500 belt for having stonen some household property raised at \$200 from Joseph Berineti of No. 25 Thompson-st., on Thursday last... The case against Police Sergeant Day was before the cent again yester day aftermon. It will be remembered that Day sold a watch solds time ago to a mu which was afterward proved to have been stelen. On the former examination the Sergeant produced witnesses who testified that he bought the earth from a man who is now decase! Jestice Marray dismissed the cast, ordering the Sergeant to return \$20 to the Broadway dealer to whom ne sold the watch, which has mose been returned to the owner. Day has been been honorable acquitted of the charge preferred against him. A gentleman informed Officer Keely of the Earth Precinct on Thursday night last that a third has possed his pocket and had afterward run into the saloon at No. 122 Bloccker-st. The officer went after bin and was set upon by the backeeper, Wills as Dunaton, and man amoud Michael Tobin, and beater in a fearful manner. The officer's cries brought Officer Henry of the Piffeenth Precinct, and both men were arrosted. Vesterday they were haveight before Justice Marray, and Tobin was sent to Blockwell's Island for the days, white Dunaton was held for trial in \$1,000 had.

DECISIONS-JULY 31.

DECISIONS—JULY 31.

Supreme Court—General Term—The Supreme Court, General Term, met to-day for the purpose of rendering decisions. Present—Noah Davis, P. J.; John R. Brady, and Charles Lindels, J. J. The following opinions were rendered: John L. Frouty, reve., agt The Michigan Southers and Northern Indians R. R. Co. et al., app.—Order for lease to enter judgment and for reference ander the judgment, and judgment entered pir mant to it reversed with costs, and order directed envirg motion, without prejudice to renewal on further papers; opinion by Daniels. Joseph Williams, app.—agt. James Irring, roop.—Order of Special Term modified by striking on other that reference he had. &c. p. order to be actived by striking on other that reference he had. &c. p. order to be actived by Davis; opinion by Davis. Ann Maria Rapn. resp., sgt. William Williams, app.—Order reversed, with \$10 costs; maion to continue liquinction denied, with \$10 costs; opinion by Davis. Ann Maria Rapn. P. J. Chatham National Bank, resp., agt. Merchants National Bank at West Virginia, app.—Other reversed, and order directed for removal of cause into the U. S. Girent Court; opinion by Daniels, Davis concurring opinion by Brady dissenting. The Buchman Farm Orl Company, app., agt. Gen. Woodward and Thomas Evans, resps.—Order reversed and motion granted, with costs; opinion by Davis, Angustas Hemensway, app., agt. William S. Wilson and others, ercentors, rouge.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Davis, P. J. Joeish Caldwell, app., agt. The Commercial Warshouse Co., resp.—Order reversed and meet trail ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Davis, P. J. Joeish Caldwell, app., agt. The Commercial Warshouse Co., resp.—Order reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Davis, P. J. Joeish Caldwell, app., agt. Familia Steele, app.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; opinion by Davis, P. J. The Dutchess County Munal Inc. Co., resp., agt. Albert Casheid, app., Judgment reversed and motion granted with costs; opinion recreed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event; opinion by Danies, J. Wun MeDonaid, resp., agt. The Mayor, &c., "Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event; opinion by Davie, P. J., Charles E. Bernan, resp., agt. Jacobine E. Sandford, anp.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event; opinion by Davie, P. J., Bernan, resp., agt. Macabine E. Sandford, anp.—Judgment Ed. H. Luddovy, and resp., agt. Sandanie Dole, app.—Judgment affirmed with roster, mounts by Barley, J. First Sat. Bana of New-York, resp., agt. the Sandanie Barley, and the Judgment affirmed guption by Daniels, J. Baivel & Chiech, resp., agt the South Side R. R. Co. of Long Land.—Order reversed and motion denied with coats opinion by Davie, P. J. J. G. C. Taddiken, resp., agt. Mars A. Cantrell.—Order reversed with costs, all floury Yorkeman, sp.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Daniels, J. Louiga D. Welle, resp., agt. Jaces B. Spelman, app.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event, opinion by Davie, P. J. James Devoc, resp., agt. David B. Natter, app.—Order reversed, and order directed in accordance with the opinion order to be settled by Davis, P. J., opinion by Davis, P. J. Wan. L. Boyd, Cet's, app., agt. Jace B. Montagnie, resp.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event; opinion by Daniels, J. James Devoc, resp., agt. Lander and Montagnie, resp.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, coats to abide event; opinion by Daniels, J. James demied with coats; opinion by Daniels, J. Stephen 1910m, plf. in error, agt. The People.—Judgment reversed and motion demied with coats; opinion by Daniels, J. J. The People.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with coats opinion by Daniels, J. J. The People.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with coats to abide event; opinion by Daniels, J. The People, A. agt. Thomas C. Chalmers, et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with coats to abide event; opinion by Daniels, J. The People, A. agt. Chalmers, et al.—Judgment reve

Commers—by June 1 desire the District Attorner to put in a brief. Conkin agt. Harris.—Memorandum. Watrous agt. Garton.—Motion denied without costs, memorandum. Belien agt. Content agt. McKenas; In the matter of the Parade Ground.—Memorandums for Counsel. In the matter of John and George Galiagher.—Motion denied memorandum. Hover agt. Rabber Tip Penni Co.—Motion granted. Neal agt. McKenas.—Order settled.

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Sedg-Superior
wick, -Decle act. Decle -Decre
ties null and void.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

SATURDAY And 1.

Mails for Great Britain and Ireland, sin Queenstown and Liverpools, by the ateamsing city of the Post-Office at 2 p. m. Steamsing saids at 3 p. m. from Por No. 45 North River.

For Continental and Strates by the steamship Norhar, maste close at 11:30 a. m. A Supolementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamsing saids at 2 p. m., from foot of Thirdest, Ho-

boken.

Mails for South Pacine and Central America, per the steamship Arapulco, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Postpolico, close at 11 a. m. Steamship sails at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 N. k. Mails for Hayd, Curson, Venezueta, k.c., by the steamship Ciarthel, close at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m. from Pier No. 51 N. R. SUNIA1, Avo. 2.

All Mails close at 11 o'clock a. m. The Fost-Office is one from 9 a. to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM GLASGOW-In attenuable State of Nevada, July 31 - A Birg, Andrew Watson, J. L. Pease, Capt. Brown, Mr. & Junet Mewart, Mr. and Mrs. Hy. M. Lewis.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Steamship The Queen (Bc.), Bragg, Liverpoot, F. W. J. Hurst.
Steamship Sanaria (Br.), Billings, Liverpoot via Queenstown, Chas.
G. Franckivn.
Steamship Addes (Br.), Porter, Kingston, Savanilla, &c., Ph., Forwood & Co.
Steamship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, S. C., Morray, Perris &

Steamship Ellen S, Terry, Salyear, Newbern, S. C., Marray, berris Co.

Steamship Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand, Steamship Anne, Stoen, Wilmington, Del., A. Abbott, Sing Borneo, Shaw, Have C, W. Bertanz, Bark Johnson, Ger.), Koophe, Bremen, t. Tobias & Co.
Bark Atlante, Dickerson, instandates, H. Trowbridge's Sons, Bark Protector (Sor.), Gunderson, Crostaint, Funcis, Edye & Co.
Bark Albert Neuman Berlin (Ger.), Ecobuan, Bromen, Theo. Buger Bark North, Hall, P. Lina Majorea, Julia, J. B. Revels, Bark Yamuri (Br.), Carlisle, Elizaberuport, Wayuali & Co.
Bark Amata & Hedwig Ger., John Stettin, J. W. Schimolt & Co.
Bark Andle & Hedwig Ger., John Stettin, J. W. Schimolt & Co.
Bark Andle & Hedwig Ger., John Stettin, J. W. Schimolt & Co.
Bark Sonskine, Chris. Konigsberg, W. Nelson, Jr.
Bark Andle & Hedwig Colowetick, Miller & Houghton,
Bark Lonnec (Anat.), Colowetick, Miller & Houghton,
Bark Concurrenten (Nor.), Ewertsch, Medalishim, Totens & Borman.

aun. Brig Pearl, Briggs, Port Spain, Triablad, Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Brig Veteran (Br.), Ludsen, Santo Domingo City, James E. Ward

Orig La Creole (Dat'h), Schubert St. Kitz, Jones & Lough,
Brig Wave (Br.), Faier, Para, Brazil, Franco Mara,
Brig Wave (Br.), Faier, Para, Brazil, Franco Mara,
Brig H. O. Painner, Boul Lieben, Miller & Hougaton,
Brig Anguet (Get.), Rus Hamburg, Funch, Edve & Co.
Brig Maria (Dan.), Immobea, Adionog Denmara, Fanch, Edve, & Co.
Brig Maria C. (Bal.), Kanano, Gioncester, Eng., Jose C. Scager,
Schr. Wu, Jones, Robinson, Fernandian, Fla. Z. C., Loug & Co.
Schr. Mabet Thomas, Kanzall, Charleston, Bentey, Gioncestee

Co. Sebr. A. L. Putnam, Spinising, San Blas via St. Pierre, Milber & Houghton.

Jonghton, Sent, J. W. Bord, Smith, Baltimore, W. Chalmers, Sehr, Elin, Montgomers, Bran wack, Ga. Warven Ray, Schr. S. A. raine, Cook', Jacmel, B. J. Wenberg, Schr. Sta. Flower, Lincoln, Weilfleet, Pasker & Co.

Schr. Sea Flower, Lincolo, WeilBect, Fisher & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steamship State of Nevada (new, Br.), Brass, Glasgow July 19, via
Larne 20th, with moles, and pass to Austin Baldwin & Co.
Steamship Tagus (tr.), Trion. Baltimore July 29, in hallast to C. L.
Wright & Co.
Ship Southern Chief, Higgins, Liverpool June 25, with indee,
Bark Anna (Ger.) Jessen, Holo 135 days, with sugar.
Birg Saffo (chan.), Armon, Mayaguca P. R., 14 days, with \$16,006
in specie and bullset.

H. J. Wood, Virginia.

M. & Tibbetta, Virginia.

Exertion, Virginia.

H. J. Wood, Virginia,
J. H. Rapp, Virginia,
G. H. Hopsins, Virginia,
Everglade, Providence,
White Rock, Providence,
White Rock, Providence,
John Crockford, Providence,
John Crockford, Providence,
A. E. Safford, Pawindence,
A. E. Safford, Pawindence,
Samuel Crocker, Tamaton,

M. B. Tibbetta, virgina.
Exertion, Virginia.
Breete, Alexandra.
M. A. Hyder, Providence,
Hattle Lou, Providence,
Vanny Perh, Pravidence,
S. L. Thampson, Par tuck
N. P. Godwin, Stamford.

Ships Neptune, and Leonard, for Liverpool; barks Hugin, for Leer, Holland; Bieaner, for Logiour, brigs Break, for Huil, Kog.; Spring Bird, for Rio Grande: Friede, for Richmond, Va.; Dashawar, for Norfolk; sehre, Mary Bardett, for Pars, Keokah, for St. Johns, P. K. Sadie P. Caller, for Buenos Ayro; W. H. Van Brunt, for Richmond, WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; crear.

The decellet ship towed mis St. Johns, N. P., by the schr. Charles Harrier of Salem, Mass. proves to be the Gananoque, before reported. The prize is valued at \$70 000.

The prize is valued at \$7.0 0.00.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON. July 31.—Arrived, steamship tentipede, from Philadelphing bars Seraduo (tink.), from Dubbay brig Addie Hale, from Trinollail; schr. Katte G. Robinson, from Philadelphis.

Linwan. Del., Jun 31.—The steamships Indison, for Liverpool, and Arier, for Buton, went to near this uncring. The schra. listtle Hyeng, Lewis Hees, and slo p Edwin, are here with excession parties.

Lewis Heas, and slo p Solvin, are here with scoursion parties.

POREIGN PORTS.

CARDIFF, July 31.—The Great Western Line steamship Glamorgan, Leybourne, from New York July 18, arrived at this part to-day.

Leybourne from Level Shap Nesses see Seconds Pusses.